

Applicant : William F. Beausoleil, et al.  
Appl. No. : 09/655,596  
Examiner : Tuan A. Vu  
Docket No. : 706316-1203

### **Remarks**

Claims 1-4 are pending in this application. No claims have been amended. No claims have been added or cancelled.

### **Specification**

The Specification has been amended to correct typographical errors.

### **Rejections under 35 USC §103**

The Office Action has rejected claims 1-4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beausoleil et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,551,013 (hereinafter "Beausoleil") in view of Austin et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,885,684 (hereinafter "Austin") and further in view of Baker et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,701,502 (hereinafter "Baker"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

"To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." MPEP 2143. As explained below, neither Beausoleil, Austin nor Baker teach or suggest all of limitations of Claim 1 and there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Beausoleil with Austin and/or Baker.

### **The References Standing Alone Or When Combined Do Not Teach Or Suggest All Of The Claim Limitations**

Beausoleil does not teach or suggest a ***blocking code*** and in particular ***decoding said blocking code and, in response thereto, blocking transfers between the plurality of module processors and said module main memory*** as recited in claim 1. The Office Action asserts that Beausoleil discloses this limitation relying on two portions of the specification. The Office Action first cites to the "Control Store" section of Beausoleil. See 12/31/03 Office Action at 3 (citing to Col. 5, line 39 to col. 6, line 18); see also 12/21/03 Office Action at 7 (stating "From the rejection, the bits being decoded

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and being used to allow whether or not memory operations are enabled are meeting what is interpreted as blocking code.”). This section describes a memory operation bit (MOP) that is included in a control word. Beausoleil teaches that if the MOP bit in the control word is “inactive (off)”, it signals a logic function emulation operation. If the MOP bit in the control word is “active (on)”, it signals a memory operation. Col. 6, ll. 14-35. In other words, this MOP bit controls whether the processors will emulate a logic function operation or a memory array operation during execution of that particular control word. This MOP bit is **not** a “blocking code[]” that causes “transfers between the plurality of module processors and said module main memory” to be blocked as recited in Claim 1.

The Office Action also cites to Col. 10, line 64 to Col. 11, line 2 of Beausoleil. All this section states, however, is that the user’s design is compiled into a series of control words. Beausoleil, however, discloses nothing about the insertion of blocking codes, which by definition are not part of a user’s design.

Austin does not teach or suggest a **blocking code** and in particular *decoding said blocking code and, in response thereto, blocking transfers between the plurality of module processors and said module main memory* to be blocked. The Office Action appears to concede this since it merely relies on Austin for the teaching of a maintenance bus. See 12/21/03 Office Action at 7 (“What is not explicitly disclosed in Beausoleil has been provided by Austin, and that is the use of maintenance facilities (bus) to effect fault-prevention and error recovery of modules under execution.”).

Likewise, Baker does not teach or suggest a **blocking code** and in particular *decoding said blocking code and, in response thereto, blocking transfers between the plurality of module processors and said module main memory*. The portions of the Baker specification cited in the Office Action (Col. 119, lines 4-53; col. 127, lines 3-23) describe a resynchronization process for two or more processors that occurs when there is an initial power on, the appearance of a new processor, or a recovery from an error condition. Nothing in these portions of Baker teach or suggest “blocking codes” that cause “transfers between the plurality of module processors and said module main memory” to be blocked.

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Moreover, neither Beausoleil, Austin nor Baker teach or suggest how data is blocked and data is transferred as required by Claim 1. Claim 1 requires that the blocking code be decoded. Once the blocking code is decoded, Claim 1 requires that “transfers between the plurality of module processors and said module main memory” be blocked and that data be transferred while the blocking condition exists. Neither Austin, Beausoleil nor Baker teach or suggest this. In particular, Austin neither teaches nor suggests decoding in response to decoding blocking code. First, as discussed, Austin does not even teach a blocking code, meaning that Austin cannot teach decoding such a code. Moreover, the sections from Austin relied upon in the Office Action make no such teachings. In particular, the discussion at columns 6 and 7 in Austin only discuss management of the computer system disclosed therein. There is no discussion of disabling memory activities while they are updated. The same is true for the discussion at columns 12-13 in Austin. Col. 12, line 47 through Col. 13, line 7 relate to error correction and fault tolerance. This discussion says nothing about blocking codes that disable main data memories while they are updated.

#### **There Is No Motivation Or Suggestion To Combine The References**

Like the present invention, Beausoleil relates to the emulation of integrated circuit designs. Austin and Baker relate to completely different technologies. Austin relates to a distributed data processing network, which has nothing to do with the emulation of integrated circuit designs. See, e.g., Cols. 1-3. Similarly, Baker relates fault-tolerant mainframe computer systems, which has nothing to do with the emulation of integrated circuit designs. See, e.g., Col. 7, lines 33-38 (“Accordingly, it is intended that the present improvement will provide a fault tolerant environment and architecture for a normally non-fault-tolerant processing system and operating system without major rewrite of the operating system. In the preferred embodiment a model of IBM System/88 is coupled to a model of an IBM S/370.”).

There is simply no suggestion or motivation in any of these references to combine the references with one another. See MPEP 2143. Furthermore, one of

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ordinary skill in the art would not look to combine Austin or Baker with Beausoleil since each reference relates to unrelated areas of technology.

### **Dependent Claims 2-4**

The foregoing arguments apply to Claims 2-4, as they all are dependent on claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 2-4 are allowable as well.

### **Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, the Office Action has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. See MPEP 2143. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that this application is in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments on the application, the Examiner should feel free to contact the undersigned via telephone.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee which may be required in connection with this Amendment to deposit account No. 15-0665.

Respectfully submitted,  
ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

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By: Sanjeet K. Dutta  
Sanjeet K. Dutta  
Reg. No. 46,145

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP  
4 Park Plaza, Suite 1600  
Irvine, CA 92614-2558  
Tel. 650-614-7622  
Fax: 949-567-6710